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19		ICT OF CALIFORNIA ISCO DIVISION
20	In re FACEBOOK BIOMETRIC INFORMATION PRIVACY LITIGATION) Master File No. 3:15-cv-03747-JD) CLASS ACTION
21		<u> </u>
22	This Document Relates To:	 PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED EXPERT
23	ALL ACTIONS.) MATTHEW TURK, PH.D.;) MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
24		AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF
25		DATE: May 17, 2018 TIME: 10:00 a.m.
26		CTRM: 11, 19th Floor
27	[REDA	JUDGE: Hon. James Donato ACTED]
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1	DI AINTIEES' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO EVOLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF

NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 17, 2018 at 10:00 a.m., before the Honorable James Donato, United States District Judge, at the United States District Court, Northern District of California, San Francisco Division, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Courtroom 11, 19th Floor, San Francisco, California 94102, plaintiffs Adam Pezen, Nimesh Patel, and Carlo Licata will move this Court for an order, pursuant to Federal Rules of Evidence 401, 403 and 702 on the grounds that Dr. Matthew Turk's ("Dr. Turk") opinions are unreliable, would serve to mislead and confuse the jury, and will not assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or determine a fact at issue. This Motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support Thereof, the Declaration of Shawn A. Williams and the [Proposed] Order filed herewith, all pleadings and papers filed herein, arguments of counsel, and any other matters properly before the Court.

ISSUE TO BE DECIDED

Whether Dr. Turk should be excluded from testifying at trial under the Federal Rules of Evidence, including Rules 401, 403 and 702.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly desperate effort to escape compelling evidence of liability, including admissions that Facebook's facial recognition system scans face geometry in photos uploaded to its platform, thereby collecting biometric identifiers, Facebook disclosed the report of Dr. Turk, who

The unreliability of Dr. Turk's report is not limited to his convenient

PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO EXCLUDE THE TESTIMONY OF DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED EXPERT MATTHEW TURK, PH. D. - 3:15-cv-03747-JD

1	; Ex. 2 at 2. Dr. Turk's entire analysis appears to be
2	2
3	Compare ECF No. 120 ("MTD Order") at 21-22 with Ex. 3, ¶3.3
4	
5	
6	
7	Separately, Dr. Turk's opinions rely in part on
8	, a Facebook software engineer and research scientist, who co-founded and sold
9	Face.com to Facebook. See id. at B-1. Dr. Turk testified that
10	See Ex. 4 at 63:10-19; 78:11-16. Apart from the
11	circular and curious nature of an expert opinion being confirmed by the defendant, Dr. Turk
12	produced no useful information about and plaintiffs were therefore unable to
13	effectively cross-examine Dr. Turk regarding their influence on his opinions. Indeed, Dr. Turk
14	
15	<i>id.</i> at 62:19-63:19. Dr. Turk did produce
16	
17	<i>Id.</i> This absolute failure to provide the underlying material on which his opinions
18	are based also warrants exclusion of Dr. Turk's testimony.
19	Finally, the Court should exclude Dr. Turk's conclusory, baseless and unscientific opinions
20	that
21	
22	. \P 114, 118-121, 128. Not one of
23	these opinions is based on any actual analysis or methodology that can be tested; and, as Dr. Turk
24	All "Ex" references herein are to the Declaration of Shawn A. Williams in Support of
25	Plaintiffs' Motion to Exclude the Testimony of Defendant's Proposed Expert Matthew Turk Ph.D., filed concurrently herewith.
26	Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/1, et seq.
27	3
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readily admitted,

As detailed further below, the Court should exclude all of Dr. Turk's proposed testimony as it unreliable and will do nothing to assist the jury in assessing the actual issues in dispute.

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

Trial courts must perform a "gatekeeping function" to ensure expert testimony satisfies the "reliable and relevant" prongs of Rule 702 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. *United States v. Redlightning*, 624 F.3d 1090, 1111 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 589 (1993) (expert testimony must be "not only relevant, but reliable"). The party proffering the expert has the burden of proving – by a preponderance of the evidence – that the expert's testimony is admissible under Rule 702. *United Food & Commercial Workers Local 1776 v. Teikoku Pharma USA*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 182940, at *98 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 3, 2017) (citing *Lust By & Through Lust v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 89 F.3d 594, 598 (9th Cir. 1996)).

Rule 702 and *Daubert* apply "not only to testimony based on 'scientific' knowledge, but also to testimony based on 'technical' and 'other specialized' knowledge." *Kumho Tire Co. v. Carmichael*, 526 U.S. 137, 141, 147-48 (1999). Expert opinion testimony is appropriate only where the trier of fact would not ordinarily be able to resolve a factual issue without technical or specialized assistance. *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 591; *Kumho Tire*, 526 U.S. at 156. *Lauzon v. Senco Prods.*, 270 F.3d 681, 686 (8th Cir. 2001) ("[E]vidence based on scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge must be useful to the finder of fact in deciding the ultimate issue of fact. . . . This is the basic rule of relevancy.").

If a jury is capable of drawing its own inferences from the available evidence, expert testimony is not "helpful to the trier of fact." *Nichols v. Am. Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 154 F.3d 875, 883 (8th Cir. 1998). In fact, such opinion testimony can result in unfair prejudice to the opposing party by confusing the issues or misleading the jury. *See United States v. Gonzalez-Maldonado*, 115 F.3d 9,

All citations and footnotes omitted and emphasis added, unless otherwise indicated.

17-18 (2009) ("By appearing to put the expert's stamp of approval on [a] theory, such testimony might unduly influence the jury's own assessment of the inference that is being urged."").

"Rule 702 sets forth the overarching requirement of reliability, and an analysis of the sufficiency of the expert's basis cannot be divorced from the ultimate reliability of the expert's opinion." Fed. R. Evid. 702 advisory committee notes to 2000 amendments. An expert opinion is reliable "if the knowledge underlying it has a reliable basis in the knowledge and experience of the relevant discipline." *Primiano v. Cook*, 598 F.3d 558, 565 (9th Cir. 2010). The trial court must consider whether the testimony: (1) is "based on sufficient facts or data"; (2) is "the product of reliable principles and methods"; and (3) applies "the principles and methods to the facts of the case." Fed. R. Evid. 702. The knowledge underlying the expert's opinion must also have a valid connection to the pertinent inquiry. *Primiano*, 598 F.3d at 565.

Courts should exclude an expert's proffered testimony under Federal Rule of Evidence 403 if its "probative value is substantially outweighed by a danger of one or more of the following: unfair prejudice, confusing the issues, misleading the jury, undue delay, wasting time, or needlessly presenting cumulative evidence." *See* Fed. R. Evid. 403. "Expert evidence can be both powerful and quite misleading because of the difficulty in evaluating it. Because of this risk, the judge in weighing possible prejudice against probative force under Rule 403 of the present rules exercises more control over experts than over lay witnesses." *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 595.

III. ARGUMENT

A. Dr. Turk's Opinions Are Not Helpful or Relevant Because, a Position Contrary to BIPA and Rejected by the Court

In the MTD Order, the Court rejected Facebook's argument that BIPA's definition of "scan" is limited to in-person scans:

Facebook argues that the only way to reconcile the statute's inclusion of "scan" and exclusion of "photographs" is to read the word "scan" to mean *in-person* scan. But this cramped interpretation is not stated in BIPA and cannot be squared with the statute's purpose.

MTD Order at 21-22. The Court explained that BIPA is an informed-consent privacy law specifically addressing the collection and use of personal biometric identifiers at a time when

1	biometric technology was beginning to be widely deployed and "to cabin this purpose within a
2	specific in-person data collection technique has no support in the words and structure of the statute,
3	and is antithetical to its broad purpose of protecting privacy in the face of emerging biometric
4	technology." Id.
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7	For example, immediately after describing his assignment,
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10	According
11	to Dr. Turk,
12	¶39. In fact, Dr. Turk's main conclusion is
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16	Thus, Dr. Turk's entire
17	opinion regarding
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20	Dr. Turk's conclusion that
21	because Dr. Turk is
22	Primiano, 598 F.3d
23	at 565. Thus, even if Dr. Turk's opinion
24	
25	Fed. R. Evid. 702(a) (requiring that the expert's knowledge assist the trier of fact "to
26	determine a fact in issue"). Accordingly, Dr. Turk's opinions
27	should be excluded. Teikoku Pharma, 2017
28	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 182940, at *117 (excluding expert opinion on topics irrelevant to elements of

antitrust claims); *Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 90877, at *31 (N.D. Cal. June 30, 2012) (excluding expert opinions that are "contrary to law" and therefore not helpful to the jury). His opinions are also wholly irrelevant to the Court's interpretation of BIPA. *See SEC v. Capital Consultants, LLC*, 397 F.3d 733, 749 (9th Cir. 2005) ("Experts may interpret and analyze factual evidence but may not testify about the law.").

B. Dr. Turk's Testimony Should be Excluded Because It Ignores Directly Contrary Evidence

Expert opinion is unreliable if the expert fails to consider contrary evidence and instead cherry-picks his support. *In re Rezulin Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 369 F. Supp. 2d 398, 425 (S.D.N.Y. 2005). Further, "if the relevant scientific literature contains evidence tending to refute the expert's theory and the expert does not acknowledge or account for that evidence, the expert's opinion is unreliable." *Id.*; *see also Abarca v. Franklin Cty. Water Dist.*, 761 F. Supp. 2d 1007, 1066 n.60 (E.D. Cal. 2011) ("A scientist might well pick data from many different sources to serve as circumstantial evidence for a particular hypothesis, but a reliable expert would not ignore contrary data."").

extraterritoriality summary judgment r	notion
(ECF No. 257). The DeepFace paper is the most comprehensive literature describing	g hov
Facebook's current facial recognition system works. See Ex. 5.6 Importantly, in his report, Dr	:. Turl

Here, Dr. Turk concludes that

⁵ Plaintiffs presume that as required by Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Dr. Turk included in his report all facts and data considered by the witness in forming his opinion.

⁶ Even worse,

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3	As
4	the DeepFace paper makes abundantly clear, processing human facial features in different places is
5	exactly how Facebook's system operates:
6	These layers [of the deep neural network comprising the representation phase] are able to capture correlations between <i>features</i> captured in <i>distant parts</i> of the face
7	images, e.g., position and shape of eyes and position and shape of mouth.
8	Ex. 5 at FBBIPA_00001217. Dr. Turk
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14	P. 11. 260 F. G. 21. 425
15	Rezulin, 369 F. Supp. 2d at 425.
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27	7 Nowhere in the DeepFace paper does
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8	Abarca, 761 F. Supp. 2d at 1066 n.60.
9	C. Dr. Turk's Opinions Should Be Excluded Because
10	
11	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B)(ii) requires an expert to disclose "the facts or
12	data considered by the witness in forming" his opinions. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B)(ii). The
13	purpose of this Rule is to provide the opposing party a "reasonable opportunity to prepare for
14	effective cross examination and perhaps arrange for expert testimony from other witnesses." Fed. R.
15	Civ. P. 26 (advisory committee notes to 1993 amendment). Without the information and materials
16	considered by an expert in forming his opinions, the opposing party is deprived of the opportunity on
17	effectively cross-examining the expert. <i>Id.</i> ; see also Johnson v. Mead Johnson & Co., LLC, 2012
18	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 195104, at *10-*11 (D. Minn. Aug. 13, 2012) ("useful cross examination and
19	possible impeachment can only be accomplished by gaining access to all of the information that
20	shaped or potentially influenced the expert witness's opinion'").
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27	In response, on February 26, 2018,
28	Facebook
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3	In his deposition,
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24	See
25	Freeny v. Murphy Oil Corp., 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 118736, at *5-6 (E.D. Tex. June 3, 2015)
26	8
27	
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1	(excluding expert report to the extent that it relied on conversations with witness where plaintiff was
2	prevented from taking discovery on conversations from witness before fact discovery cutoff).
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9	Because there is no way for plaintiffs to
10	reasonably inquire into
11	, the Court should entirely exclude his testimony. See
12	Freeny, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 118736 at *5-*6 (E.D. Tex. June 4, 2015); compare EMC Corp. v.
13	Pure Storage, Inc., 154 F. Supp. 3d 81, 116 (D. Del. 2016) (allowing opinions where expert
14	disclosed "the substance of the discussions in enough detail to permit [plaintiff] to conduct
15	meaningful cross examination and other discovery").
16	D. The Court Should Exclude Dr. Turk's Testimony Regarding
17	Because They Are Entirely Unfounded
18	As an afterthought to his unreliable opinions
19	
20	
21	The entirety of the "analysis" for this conclusion comprises five sentences and
22	includes no evidentiary or literary support. See ¶¶115-116. Also missing is any basis or reasoning
23	as required by Rule 26(a)(2)(B)(i) behind how Dr. Turk arrived at his conclusions. <i>Id.</i> For example,
24	the whole analysis supporting the conclusion that
25	
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1	¶115. ⁹
2	Again, no support is
3	provided and no attempt is made to explain how or why
4	The absence of
5	meaningful analysis alone is enough to warrant excluding Dr. Turk's opinions regarding
6	See Open Text S.A. v. Box, Inc., 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8783, at
7	*20-*21 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 23, 2015) (excluding testimony where the "link, if any, between" the
8	documents considered and the expert's conclusions were "written in invisible ink").
9	But Dr. Turk's conclusions regarding reveal a further
10	flaw in his analysis – he fails and only refers to it in exclusionary terms.
11	Throughout the report, Dr. Turk only mentions
12	This is particularly
13	true in his "analysis" of
14	By not explaining what
15	opinions are based on, Dr. Turk offers no assistance to a trier of fact. See Jack Henry & Assocs. v.
16	BSC, Inc., 487 F. App'x 246, 256 (6th Cir. 2012) (affirming exclusion of expert testimony where
17	expert failed to define key term in report). Without a definition
18	, or
19	to meaningfully cross-examine Dr. Turk on those questions. Dr. Turk's deposition,
20	
21	, his conclusions do not assist a trier of fact seeking to
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23	
24	See Fujifilm Corp. v. Motorola Mobility LLC, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS
25	21413, at *87 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 20, 2015) ("Where expert testimony 'simply rehash[es] otherwise admissible evidence about which [the expert] has no personal knowledge, such evidence – taken on
26	its own – is inadmissible.") (alterations in original):
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7	E. <u>Dr. T</u> urk's Opinions Regarding Should Be Excluded Because He
9	By his own admission,
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16	See Mullins v. Premier Nutrition Corp., 178 F. Supp. 3d 867, 901
17	(N.D. Cal. 2016) (excluding orthopedic professor's testimony regarding effectiveness of dietary
18	supplement).
19	Moreover, whether a person's identity can or cannot be stolen from Facebook using its face
20	recognition technology is not an element of liability under BIPA and therefore is not an issue in
21	dispute. Plaintiffs need not prove anything regarding identity theft to establish a violation of BIPA,
22	and there is no defense available to Facebook involving a lack of identity theft. See 740 ILCS 14/15.
23	
24	Fed. R. Evid. 702(a) (to be
25	admissible, expert must assist the trier of fact "to determine <i>a fact in issue</i> "); <i>Teikoku Pharma</i> , 2017
26	U.S. Dist. LEXIS 182940, at *117.
27	Finally, Dr. Turk's opinion is self-contradictory.
28	

1	IV. CONCLUSION		
2	For the reasons stated above the Court should exclude Dr. Turk's testimony.		
3	DATED: March 16, 2018	Respectfully submitted,	
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28			

<u>CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE</u>

I hereby certify that on March 16, 2018, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I caused to be mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the attached Manual Notice List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on March 16, 2018.

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